

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

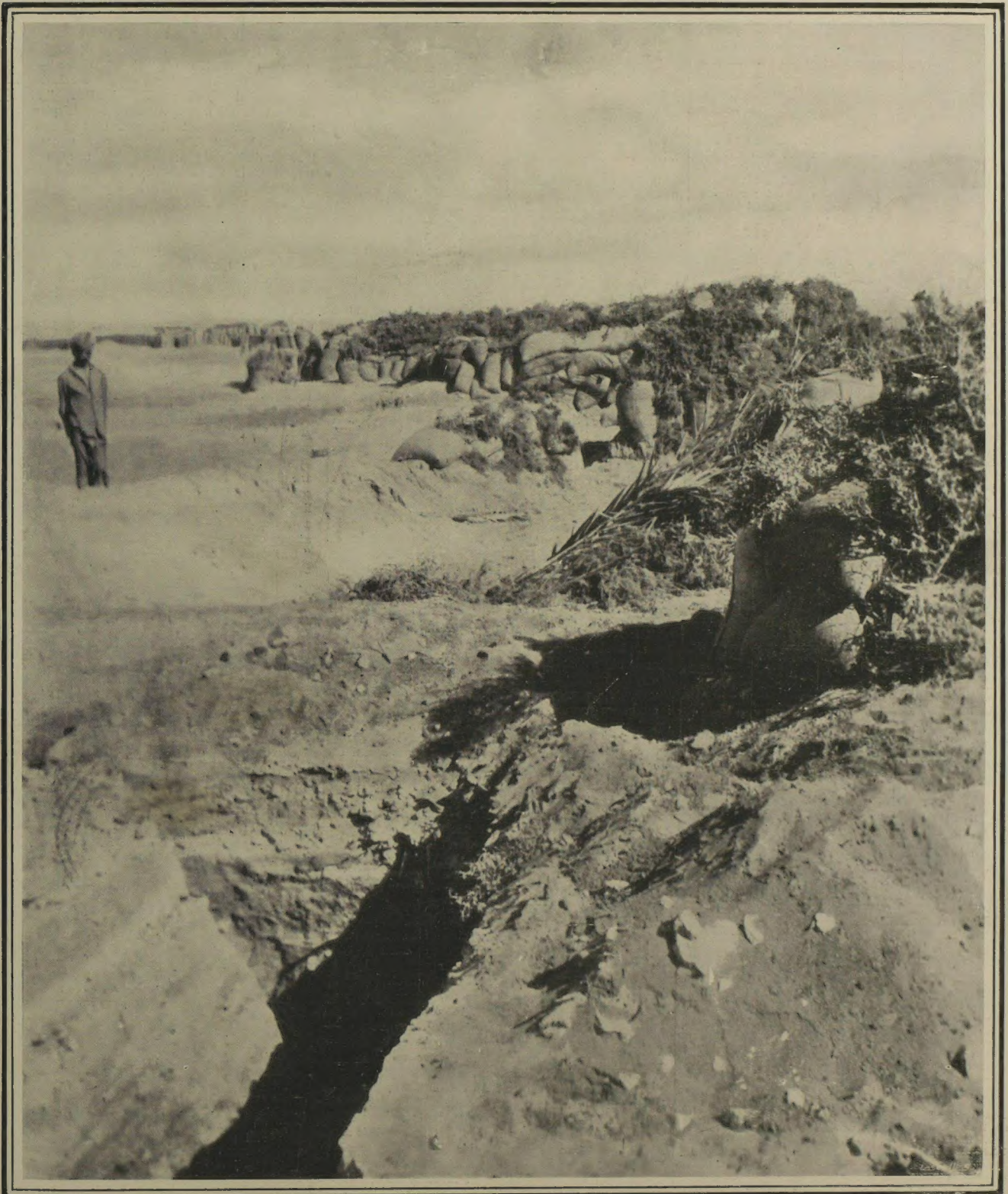
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No. 3958.—VOL. CXLVI.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1915.

SIXPENCE.

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EGYPTIAN DEFENCES WHICH SURPRISED THE GERMANISED TURKS: TRENCHES ON THE BANKS OF THE SUEZ CANAL.

That there are strongly held British trenches at all the important places on the banks of the Suez Canal was, it would appear, one of the surprises that the Turks experienced when they made their night attack in force on February 2. So well kept was the secret of the whereabouts of the defences that, as prisoners stated, the enemy were entirely ignorant about them until too late. At the principal point of

the enemy's attack, at Toussoum, south of Ismailia, where the Turks tried to cross the Canal, the assailants, it is stated, were misled by the silence of our men waiting under the cover of the trenches into thinking there was a gap in our defences just there. The sudden outburst of the British fire from the trenches as the enemy came close, followed up, as it was, by a vigorous bayonet charge, routed the attack.

“OUR NOTE-BOOK.”

Owing to the continued illness of Mr. G. K. Chesterton, we are compelled to omit “Our Note Book.” We trust that Mr. Chesterton will be well enough to resume it before long.

PARLIAMENT.

NEW Members elected under the truce enter the House of Commons at a disadvantage in not having their qualities made generally known through a contest; but Mr. W. C. Anderson, the Labour representative who has succeeded the late Mr. Pointer in Sheffield, won immediate recognition as a debater in the resumed discussion on the necessities of life. His speech, delivered in an agreeable manner, with a North of Scotland accent, was pointed and incisive, and marked him out for a high position in the Parliamentary Labour Party. To the same debate a notable contribution, suggestive in matter and persuasive in tone, was made from the Unionist side by Mr. Prothero, the new Member for the University of Oxford, who aroused the interest and secured the respectful attention even of political opponents. The debate was conspicuous also on account of the masterly reply given to the advocates of Socialist remedies by Mr. Runciman, the President of the Board of Trade. As he told the Socialists, the middle of a great war was not the occasion on which to try to bring about a Millennium. A division on their amendment was avoided by its being talked out. Acrimonious feeling was stirred for a few moments on Monday when questions were asked concerning the appointment of Colonel Seely to the command of a Brigade of Cavalry comprising the 2nd King Edward's Horse and two Canadian regiments. It was suggested that his selection had caused irritation in Canada, and inquiries which excited a little resentment in Radical quarters were addressed to the Under-Secretary for War with regard to his qualifications. These were described by Mr. Tennant, who added that as a member of the Commander-in-Chief's Staff, Colonel Seely had acquired unique knowledge of the conditions in which the present war was being fought, and stated that his appointment was recommended by Sir John French, and confirmed by Lord Kitchener. The aniline-dye scheme of the Government was severely criticised by Members on both sides, Mr. Chamberlain expressing a widely held opinion that it gave no security for the investor or for the user of dyes after the war. There was a much more favourable, although not an uncritical, discussion on Tuesday on the Chancellor of the Exchequer's arrangements with the Finance Ministers of France and Russia, these securing the general approval of the House. Meantime, the bar against disputed legislation in the present Session has been extended to private Bills, which, ordinarily, are considered by Select Committees. The London Electric Supply Bill, a likely theme of keen controversy, was, on the advice of Mr. Whitley, withdrawn because it raised important points of a contentious nature. Thus everything is being done by the authorities to maintain peace in Parliament while war is waged abroad, and the absence of Party conflict is indicated by the dull condition of the Lobby, which for hours is almost empty. Never was there in modern times so slight a political throbbing.

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THE GREAT WAR.

BY CHARLES LOWE.

A WELCOME break to the dreary monotony of our warfare in mud-submerged Flanders, as far as onlookers are concerned, was the thrilling news that an Anglo-French squadron had addressed itself to the task of bombarding the forts at the mouth of the Dardanelles. During the Tripoli campaign, the Italians had tried their hand at that sort of thing, but with indifferent success. Again, at the beginning of November last, an Allied squadron fired a score of rounds per vessel at the forts in question, commanding the entrance to the Straits, on the shores of Europe and Asia respectively; and if this experimental bombardment did nothing else, it at least enabled the Allies to get the range, which has now, in turn, enabled them to use their heavy guns with more effect.

Neither in France nor Flanders, nor in Poland have we been treated to much “romance of war”—as this was understood by James Grant, who, as a military novelist, has never yet been surpassed; but our attack on the Dardanelles makes a strong appeal to the imagination, especially of the historical kind, such as was enjoyed to an unrivalled degree by Herodotus, a romancer far more fertile and entertaining than the author of “Harry Ogilvie” and “The Yellow Frigate.”

From him we learn that Xerxes pontooned the mile-broad, strong-currented Hellespont (the ancient name of the Dardanelles) with a military skill not yet possessed by our own Royal Engineers, and thus marched over into Europe more than two and a-half million men for the invasion of Greece, though this colossal host was held up at Thermopylae by Leonidas and his 300 Spartans. This double line of boats—which it took the host of Xerxes seven days and nights to cross—is supposed to have been constructed by the Persian engineers between Sestos and Abydos, where the distance, “not above a mile,” was swum by Byron (May 3, 1810) “in an hour and ten minutes,” as he tells us, in imitation of Leander, though in the reverse direction.

Now, if the Persian monarch could thus effect a passage across the Straits, why should not the present Monarch of the Main be equally able to force a passage through them? Such is the problem to the solution of which the latter Sovereign, in conjunction with his French allies, now at least appears to be seriously addressing himself. But it is a problem of far greater difficulty than the one which was successfully tackled by Xerxes—though not necessarily in the manner as recounted to us by that prince of historical romancers, Herodotus, who has been called the Father of Lies as well as of History.

Once already, it is true, we have forced the passage of the Dardanelles—in 1807, when Admiral Duckworth took a squadron up to Constantinople, but on the return journey got a very severe hammering. In 1878 also, when the Russians were threatening Stamboul, we sent our Mediterranean Squadron up from Besika Bay to Prince's Island. But there was no “forcing” in this case, since the Sultan, in whose interest we were doing it, simply “winked the other eye” at our passage of the Straits. The parallel, therefore, is not as between the case of 1878, but that of 1807, and now; and during the long interval the conditions of naval warfare and gunnery have become so utterly different as to render a comparison between the two problems out of the question.

At the same time, there is every indication that the problem, as determined by modern conditions, is now engaging the serious attention of our Admiralty—in conjunction, doubtless, with the War Office, seeing that a successful attack on the Dardanelles will necessarily have to be in the nature of a “combined display” of all arms—so that sensational developments may be expected, perhaps even the appearance of an allied force from the region of Homeric Troy, on the Asiatic side, to take the Dardanelles forts in reverse, with a corresponding landing on the Thracian Peninsula, or Chersonese, across the neck of which still stretch the famous lines of Boulair as thrown up in 1854 during the Crimean War by the common spade-work of “Piou-Piou” and “Tommy Atkins”—work watered with many a hearty curse. But, in thus digging, perhaps the Allies were unconsciously sowing a harvest which they are now going to reap.

Anyhow, the conquest of the Dardanelles would be worth the severest sacrifices on the part of the Allies as influencing the war in their favour more, perhaps, than any other kind of victory—at this stage of the colossal struggle. For it would paralyse Turkey, electrify the Balkan States, ripen the resolution of all waverers, allow of military stores of all kinds being sent to Russia—who at present has only one available port of communication with the outer world, Vladivostok in the Far East, a very unprofitable one—and enable her in return to feed Western Europe with her limitless supplies of grain and oil.

The prospect is dazzling enough to inspire the Allies with a spirit of the utmost daring and self-sacrifice. Our Government seems to have quite made

up its mind on the subject, for what other interpretation can be put upon the words—little understood when recently spoken by Mr. Lloyd George in the House of Commons, but now dramatically clear: “If Russia is able within the course of the next few weeks or few months to export a considerable quantity of her grain, as I hope she will be—as, in fact, we have made arrangements that she should—then,” etc. But there is only one way—apart from Archangel, which will not be ice-free till May, and Vladivostok, which is much too distant—in which Russia can export her grain and oil, and that is through the Turkish Straits. Therefore the passage thereof must be regarded as the most pressing and primary problem of the war—Q.E.D.

To some extent, also, this Dardanelles business may be regarded as one of several counter-strokes to the pirate policy of Potsdam, which was well exposed by Sir E. Grey in his reply on the subject to the United States.

Meanwhile, far less terrific than predicted were the results of the paper “blockade” of all our ports in accordance with the new “Berlin Decree”—beginning on “The Day” (18th inst.)—when the Kaiser himself, accompanied by his sailor-brother, “Henry the Navigator” (II.), and Admiral von Tirpitz, repaired to Wilhelmshaven to inaugurate this era of naval “frightfulness.” For the first few days of this “blockade” only two British tramps had been torpedoed in the Irish Sea; while one French, two Norwegian, and one American vessel had also met a similar fate elsewhere—though not quite in the truculent manner prescribed from Potsdam. But as to this American vessel, the *Evelyn*, which struck a mine off the German coast, more is likely to be heard—to judge from the painful impression its destruction produced at Washington.

The only other results of “frightfulness” during the first six days of the paper “blockade” was the dropping of some aeroplane bombs, of the baby-killing kind, on several towns of Essex, including Colchester camp and that world-renowned fortress Braintree, the military key of Britain; while our second attack by forty aeroplanes on the naval bases of the Germans on the Belgian coast was feebly replied to by the appearance of a Zeppelin over Calais, of which the marksmanship was so poor that it only managed to kill five civilians with ten bombs.

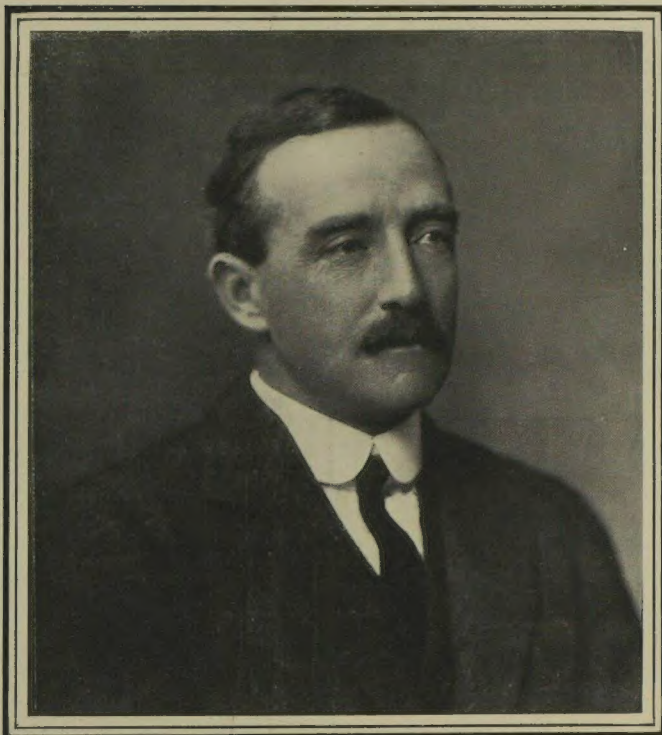
For the rest, on the western front all goes well, and is likely to do so—the more so since the Canadian contingent of 33,000 men has now joined our battle line; while, *per contra*, the Grand Duke owned up to a severe defeat—as measured by the loss of an entire army corps—in the Masurian Lake region. But “tout peut se rétablir”—Russia is invincible on her own ground.

LONDON: FEBRUARY 23, 1915.

THE RIVER OF DOUBT.

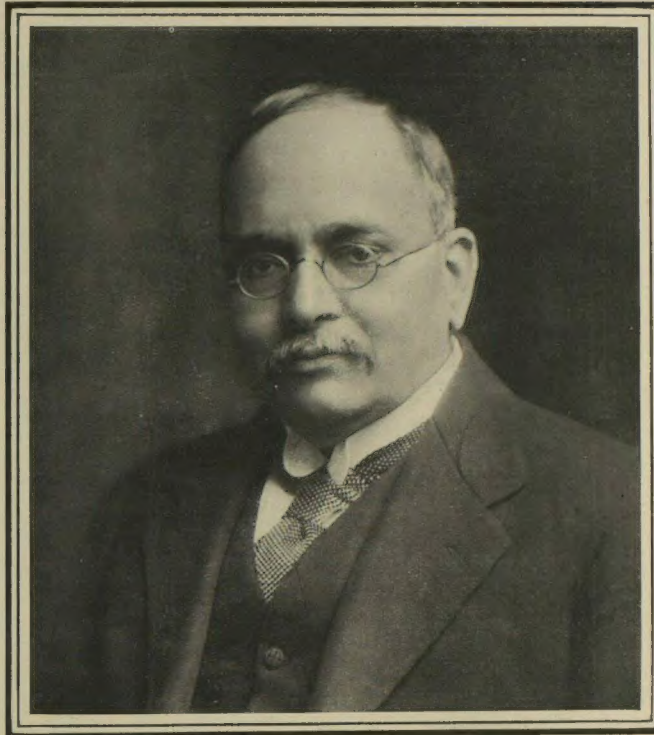
THE basin of the River Amazon is among the few regions on earth which still hold immense tracts of country untrodden by civilised man. Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, in his book, “Through the Brazilian Wilderness,” tells the story of his venturesome journey from Buenos Aires to the Amazon, in the course of which he explored for nearly a thousand miles a river unknown to geographers, which forms a branch of one of the tributaries of the mighty Amazon. The lower reaches of this stream had been discovered by rubber-seekers, and Colonel Roosevelt's companion, Colonel Rondon, of the Brazilian Army, had previously crossed the head-waters, and, not knowing where the river went, called it the Rio Duvida, or River of Doubt. After the expedition had cleared up the doubt, he renamed it the Rio Roosevelt. The journey down this river took two months, and during six weeks the river was a succession of heavy rapids, where all stores and kit had to be carried overland, through dense and rugged forest country, while at times even the empty canoes could not pass the rapids, but had to be hauled on rollers along a track cut through the forest. Several canoes were lost, and new ones had to be hollowed out of trees cut on the banks; and the labour and hardships of those six weeks can scarcely be realised by anyone who has not been through a similar experience. Baggage had to be cut down so low that for most of the time the whole party were on halfrations, game was very scarce, and even fish were rarely to be had. The South American tropical forests abound in poisonous snakes, and in every variety of insect pest—mosquitoes, ticks, wild bees, wasps, and biting flies and ants of peculiar ferocity. All still waters and the quiet reaches of the rivers are swarming with *piranha*—fishes of the Characinid family—which, though seldom more than eighteen inches long, are more dangerous than any wild beast. They will attack men or any large animal entering the water, and, by biting out pieces of flesh with their terrible teeth, will kill a man in a very few minutes if he cannot escape to the shore. Two lives were lost on the way, and the whole party reached civilisation suffering terribly from fever, dysentery, and festering sores; but, in spite of all difficulties and dangers, the expedition succeeded in bringing back a most valuable collection of natural history specimens, including many species of birds and beasts new to science. For the highlands of Brazil, above the forest-belt, Colonel Roosevelt predicts a great future as a pastoral country; and the many waterfalls on the upper streams will, in time, supply unlimited motive power for manufacturing towns. The book is profusely illustrated with photographs taken by members of the expedition, which add greatly to the account of a most interesting and adventurous journey.

THE CAMERA AS RECORDER: NEWS BY PHOTOGRAPHY.



A GREAT LOSS TO THE BRITISH ARMY: THE LATE BRIGADIER-GENERAL J. E. GOUGH, V.C., WHO HAS DIED FROM HIS WOUNDS.

General John Gough came of a well-known fighting family, the Goughs of Indian fame. He was a son of General Sir Charles Gough, and brother of Major-General Hubert Gough. When the war began the late General was principal General Staff Officer to Sir Douglas Haig at Aldershot, and went out with the First Army Corps. He did excellent work in the retreat from Mons, and was twice mentioned in despatches. Recently his name appeared in the war honours list as a C.B. He had seen much previous active service in various African campaigns, including the Boer War, when he was in Ladysmith during the siege. He won his V.C. in Somaliland.—[Photo, Swaine.]



A GREAT LOSS TO INDIAN POLITICS: THE LATE MR. GOPAL KRISHNA GOKHALE, C.I.E., THE FAMOUS INDIAN PATRIOT.

Mr. Gokhale, who died recently at Bombay, was an ardent Indian patriot who recognised that British rule was still necessary for India for many years, and that his country is not yet ready for self-government on the colonial model. He was born in 1866 at Kolhapur, and was for twenty years a Professor at Fergusson College, Poona. In 1900 he was elected to the Bombay Legislative Council, and two years later to the Viceroy's Council. In 1905 he was President of the Indian Congress, and founded the Servants of India Society. In 1912 he became a member of the Royal Commission on Public Services in India. He did much for Indian education.—[Photo, Elliott and Fry.]



WHERE THE GERMAN BOMB FELL AT COLCHESTER: SERGEANT RADJOHN WITH HIS WIFE AND SON AMID THE WRECKAGE AT THE BACK OF THEIR HOUSE.

A German air-craft, it is believed, an aeroplane, passed over Colchester on the evening of Sunday, February 21, and dropped a bomb near the barracks. It fell about 9 p.m. on to the back of a house in Butt Road occupied by Quartermaster-Sergeant Radjohn, of the 20th Hussars, and his wife. The explosion occurred just as they were sitting down to supper, and the Sergeant at once rushed upstairs to



WHERE THE BABY SLEPT THROUGH THE EXPLOSION OF THE GERMAN BOMB: THE CHILD'S COT IN SERGEANT RADJOHN'S HOUSE, IN BUTT ROAD, COLCHESTER.

where his little son was sleeping in a front room. He found the child unhurt and not even awakened, though part of the ceiling had fallen. The rooms at the back, and the out-buildings, were badly damaged, and the child's "pram" was smashed. The bomb made a hole five feet in diameter in the back garden. Other bombs were dropped at Braintree and Coggeshall.—[Photos, by Illustrations Bureau.]

CAPTURING THE POSITION "PRACTICALLY BY HIMSELF": THE EXPLOIT OF MICHAEL O'LEARY, V.C., OF THE IRISH GUARDS.

DRAWN BY R. CATON WOODVILLE FROM MATERIAL SUPPLIED BY COMPANY

QUARTERMASTER-SERGEANT J. G. LOWRY, IRISH GUARDS, WHO WAS PRESENT AT THE ACTION.



A DEED OF VALOUR WHICH PROBABLY SAVED A WHOLE BRITISH COMPANY: SERGEANT O'LEARY, BEFORE ADVANCING TO ATTACK THEIR NEXT

WELL AHEAD OF HIS COMRADES, SHOOTS THE WHOLE CREW OF A GERMAN MACHINE-GUN, BARRICADE BEYOND, IN THE LA BASSÉE BRICKFIELD.

Lance-Corporal (now Sergeant) Michael O'Leary, of the 1st Batt. Irish Guards, won his V.C. in the words of the official record, "for conspicuous bravery at Courcelette on February 1, 1915. When forming one of the storming party which advanced against the enemy's barbed wire he rushed to the front and himself killed five Germans who were holding the first barbed wire, which he attacked a second barbed wire, about sixty yards further on, which he captured, after killing three of the enemy and making prisoners of two more. Lance-Corporal O'Leary thus practically captured the enemy's position by himself, and prevented the rest of the attacking party from being fired on." Further details of O'Leary's wonderful exploit were given by Company Quartermaster-Sergeant J. G. Lowry, of the Irish Guards, who was present at the action. "Our first Battalion," he said, "had been holding trenches near the La Bassée brickfield, and our losses were heavy. The Germans had excellent cover, both in trenches and behind stacks of bricks. . . . We were all delighted when the order came that the brickfield had to be taken

by assault next day. . . . Lance-Corporal O'Leary never looked to see if his mates' were coming, and he must have done pretty near even . . . over that patch of ground. When he got near the end of one of the German trenches he dropped, and so did many others a long way behind him. The enemy had discovered what was up. A machine-gun was O'Leary's mark. Before the Germans could manage to blow it round and meet the charging men, O'Leary pulled off the whole of the fire of the machine-gun crew, and, having some of his mates to come up and capture the gun, he dashed forward to the second barbed wire, which the Germans were quitting in a hurry, and shot three more. . . . O'Leary came back from his killing as cool as if he had been for a walk in the park, and accompanied by two prisoners he had taken. He probably saved the lives of a whole company. Had that machine-gun got slewed round, No. 1 Company might have been nearly wiped out. . . ." The Germans had a flag flying. This is shown in the background. (Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.)

GUARANTEEING EFFICIENCY AND COMFORT: WHAT THE BRITISH SOLDIER BEARS TO THE FIRING-LINE.

PHOTOGRAPHS SPECIALLY TAKEN FOR "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS" BY CLARKE AND HIDE.



IN HAVERSACK; IN POCKETS; IN KNAPSACK; ON PERSON; AND EQUIPMENT

The burden borne so cheerfully by the British soldier on active service is not light; but it makes for efficiency and for comfort, which are everything. All the articles winter gait-skin coat, sundry comforts from home and other personal belongings, and, in some cases, extra rations and fuel. It has been said

THE BURDEN CARRIED BY "TOMMY" WHEN MARCHING TO THE TRENCHES.

comprises normally are illustrated above. They include everything each man carries when marching up to the trenches. In addition to the items dealt with may be added the and with very evident truth, that the British soldier is the best-equipped, and, it might be added, the best-fed fighting-man in the world.

"FOR VALOUR": OFFICERS AND MEN AWARDED THE VICTORIA CROSS.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY HOPPE, NEWSPAPER ILLUSTRATIONS, CENTRAL PRESS, AND HEATH.

THE LATE PTE J. MACKENZIE
2ND BATTALION,
SCOTS GUARDS.

THE LATE LIEUT J.A.O. BROOKE
2ND BATTALION,
GORDON HIGHLANDERS

LIEUT. PHILIP NEAME,
ROYAL
ENGINEERS.

PRIVATE
A. ACTON,
2ND BATTALION
BORDER
REGIMENT.

DRUMMER
W. KENNY,
2ND BATTALION
GORDON
HIGHLANDERS.

PRIVATE H.H. ROBSON,
2ND BATTALION,
ROYAL SCOTS (LOTHIAN REGT).

LANCE-CORP^S MICHAEL O'LEARY,
1ST BATTALION, IRISH GUARDS.

THE LATE LIEUT F.A. DE PASS,
34TH PRINCE ALBERT VICTORS
OWN POONA HORSE.

LIEUT. COL. E.W. ALEXANDER,
119TH BATTERY, R.F.A.

PRIVATE J. SMITH,
3RD BATT^N BORDER REGIMENT.

THE LATE CAPT J.F. VALLENTIN
1ST BATT^N SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE REGT.

LIEUT. A. MARTIN-LEAKE,
R. A. M. C.

Private James Mackenzie won his V.C. for bravery at Rouge Bancs, in rescuing a wounded man under fire. He was killed while performing a similar act. Lieut. James Anson Otho Brooke showed conspicuous bravery at Gheluvelt, leading attacks on German trenches, and regaining a lost trench. He was killed the same day. Lieut. Philip Neame (now Captain) gained his Cross near Neuvo Chapelle, when, notwithstanding heavy fire and bomb-throwing, he held the enemy back and rescued wounded. Private Henry Howey Robson showed conspicuous bravery near Kemmel, where he left his trench under heavy fire and rescued a wounded non-commissioned officer. Subsequently he attempted to bring in another wounded man, and persevered until shot a second time. Private Abraham Acton and Private James Smith won their Crosses for conspicuous bravery at Rouge Bancs, in rescuing a wounded man who had been lying exposed against the enemy's trenches for seventy-five hours, and bringing into cover another wounded man. Lance-Corporal, now Sergeant, Michael O'Leary showed conspicuous bravery at Cuinchy. When forming one of the storming party which advanced against the enemy's barricades,

he rushed to the front and killed five Germans at the first barricade. He afterwards attacked a second barricade, which he captured, after killing three Germans and capturing two more. He thus practically took the position by himself. Drummer William Kenny gained his Cross near Ypres, in rescuing wounded men on five occasions, saving machine-guns, and conveying urgent messages under fire. Lieut. Frank Alexander de Pass was honoured for bravery, near Festubert, in entering a German sap and destroying a traverse in the face of the enemy's bombs, and for rescuing a wounded man. He lost his life in a second attempt to capture the sap. Lieut.-Col. Ernest Wright Alexander showed conspicuous bravery and ability at Elonges, on August 24, in handling his battery and saving all his guns, notwithstanding that they had to be withdrawn by hand. Subsequently he rescued a wounded man. Captain John Franks Vallentin won the Cross at Zillebeke when, leading the attack, he was struck down, and on rising to go on, was killed. Lieut. Arthur Martin-Leake, who already had the V.C., has been granted a Clasp for bravery, especially near Zonnebeke, in rescuing a large number of wounded.

A GUN WHOSE SHELL WEIGHS 1000 LB.: THE ENEMY 12-INCH HOWITZER.



A PROJECTILE WHICH WEIGHS 1000 LB.: A SHELL BEING WHEELED TO ONE OF THE AUSTRIAN 30·5-C.M. (12-INCH) SIEGE-HOWITZERS.



THE GREAT SIEGE-HOWITZER USED BY AUSTRIA AND GERMANY WHEN SEEKING TO REDUCE FORTRESSES: PREPARING THE HUGE 12-INCH FOR ACTION.



NOT YET, AS THE AUSTRIANS HAD HOPED, WITHIN STRIKING DISTANCE OF WARSAW: A 12-INCH SIEGE-HOWITZER, FROM THE AUSTRIAN "WOOLWICH," WHICH FIRES A 1000-LB. SHELL WITH A 1·3-CWT. BURSTING-CHARGE.

If ever Marshal von Hindenburg's Army gets within bombardment range of Warsaw, 30·5 centimetre (or 12-inch) siege-howitzers, firing shells such as are seen in the illustrations above, will be the principal weapons upon which the Austro-German forces will rely for the reduction of the fortress. They are products of the Austrian "Woolwich," the Skoda Armament Works at Pilsen, in Bohemia—a town, by the way, the name of which is better known probably to Londoners for another local product. Germany is understood to have made use of her Ally's siege-pieces at Liège and Namur, and also

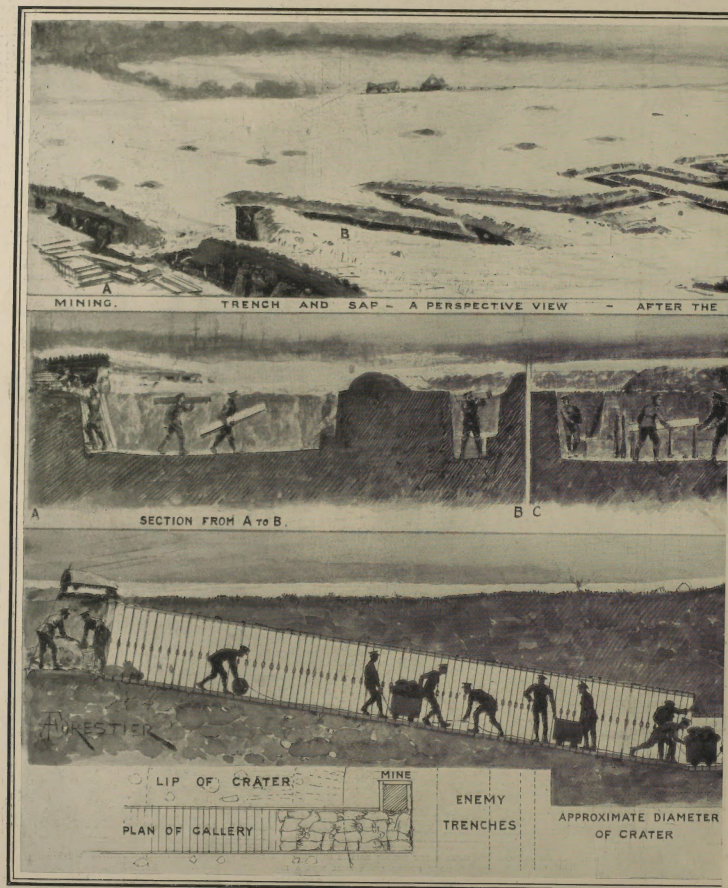
at Maubeuge. The 30·5 c.m. howitzer is the enemy's siege-gun of the war *par excellence*, and the Austrians possess a number of them. Only four of the notorious 17-inch howitzers are said to have been employed. The shell fired by the 30 c.m. howitzer weighs 1000 lb., and contains 1·3 cwt. of explosive for bursting charge. The howitzer, which was first introduced in the Austrian service three years ago, weighs, with its travelling-wagon, 14 tons, which is very near the limit practicable for road-transport and crossing ordinary bridges.

"THEY SEND US IN FRONT WITH A FUSE AN' A MINE":

DRAWN BY A. FORESTIER. (SEE

SAPPING AND MINING UNDER THE ENEMY'S TRENCHES.

SPECIAL ARTICLE IN THIS ISSUE.)



GAINING ABOUT ONE FOOT OF GROUND PER HOUR: SAPPING TOWARDS THE ENEMY'S LINES

These very interesting illustrations of the methods used by the Royal Engineers in sapping and mining operations should be studied in conjunction with Colonel F. M. Maude's article on the subject on another page. With reference to the same subject he writes also as follows: "When, as in the present campaign, fire-trenches get very near to one another, the problem arises how to make good a further advance without unnecessary loss of life. This is where the 'sapper' comes in. When a spot has been chosen in the trench for the intended advance, 6 ft. deep, leading straight for the enemy. After a few hours (five or six), he has cut through the width of the trench and now turns sharply to the right (or left), and continues to dig his trench for about 20 ft. or so, parallel to the original trench and at right-angles to his first direction. Then he turns another right-angle towards the enemy and advances another 20 ft., when



AND BLOWING UP A SECTION OF HIS TRENCHES, TO PREPARE FOR AN INFANTRY ADVANCE.

he again turns to his left (or right), and so on. As soon as there is room for a second man to work without striking his pick into his leader in the dark—an accident still to not infrequently occur—a second man starts digging a similar 18-inch trench, following the same line as the first man, and after him comes a third; so between the three we get a 4 ft. 6 in. trench, which can be widened out to any required degree. The earth from the excavations is thrown always to the side from which the enemy's fire comes, so in course of time a series of mounds, called 'reverses,' are formed on the tongue of earth. It is, of course, a very slow process, but it is very sure, and comparatively safe. If the enemy is very much shrewd, the men work down to a full 6 ft. depth. If and when it slackens, the leader only goes down half the depth, working in a kneeling position—this is called a 'kneeling sap'—as soon as the enemy breaks up, the leader goes down to the full depth again. It is a very slow process, but it is very sure, and comparatively safe." (Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.)

A FALSE FOREST: A MOST INGENUOUS MASK FOR GERMAN GUNS.

DRAWN BY R. CATON WOODVILLE FROM A PHOTOGRAPH IN A GERMAN PAPER.



A "WOOD" MADE OF A FEW GROWING TREES AND MANY BARE TRUNKS TRANSPORTED FROM OTHER PLACES:
AN IMITATION FOREST BEHIND AN ENEMY TRENCH.

There seems no limit to German ingenuity in warfare, and it is fortunate that the Allies are able to counter it. The screened gun has been a feature of the Great War; for it is of the utmost importance that artillery shall be concealed from reconnoitring aircraft. In most cases, the covering disguising the weapons has consisted of the leafy branches of trees, corn, and so on, placed about the guns themselves. Our drawing shows a much more elaborate device, designed, evidently, to mask a battery. Behind the enemy

trench is what purports to be a forest, but is in reality nothing more than a few trees, the intervals between which have been filled with fir-poles and other trunks, set upright in the ground. The result, as a German General is reported to have said of certain war cakes, is very natural, at a short distance; resembling a wood of growing firs interspersed with larches, which, of course, are bare in winter. The locality is given as the Western Theatre of War.—[Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.]

SHOWING FORTS BOMBARDED AT THE ENTRANCE: THE DARDANELLES.

A SECTION OF A MAP PREPARED BY THE HYDROGRAPHIC OFFICE AND PUBLISHED BY THE ADMIRALTY.



WHERE THE FORTS AT CAPE HELLES AND KUM KALEH WERE RECENTLY BOMBARDED BY A BRITISH AND FRENCH FLEET:
THE WESTERN END OF THE DARDANELLES AND PART OF THE GALLIPOLI PENINSULA.

The Admiralty announced on February 20: "Yesterday morning, at 8 a.m., a British fleet of battle-ships and battle-cruisers, accompanied by flotillas, and aided by a strong French squadron . . . began an attack upon the forts at the entrance to the Dardanelles. The forts at Cape Helles and Kum Kaleh were bombarded with deliberate long-range fire. Considerable effect was produced on two of the forts. Two others were frequently hit, but being open earthworks it was difficult to estimate the damage.

The forts, being outranged, were not able to reply to fire. At 2.45 p.m. a portion of the battle-ship force was ordered to close and engage the forts at closer range with secondary armament. The forts on both sides of the entrance then opened fire and were engaged at moderate ranges. . . . The forts on the European side were apparently silenced. One fort on the Asiatic side was still firing when the operation was suspended owing to failing light. No ships of the Allied Fleet were hit."

KNOCKERS AT THE GATE: SHIPS ENGAGED IN THE DARDANELLES ACTION.

PHOTOGRAPH BY CRIBB.



INCLUDING UNITS OF THE FORCE WHICH MAY FREE CORN AND OIL AND MUNITIONS OF WAR: BRITISH WAR-SHIPS STEAMING
LINE AHEAD—THE "TRIUMPH" IN THE FOREGROUND.

The importance of the action taken by British and French war-ships against fortifications of the Dardanelles is considerable. If that "gate"—already knocked at—be forced, there will pass through it the corn and oil of which Western Europe is in need, and the supplies and munitions of war required by Russia. Further, if the success were complete, Constantinople would be under the guns of the Allied fleet. As the "Times" had it the other day: "Russia is in bonds, and it is the duty of her Allies to burst them if they can. Immeasurable advantages would flow from the opening of a clear

way to Odessa. Ships laden with wheat would stream outwards, and ships laden with the equipment and stores which Russia so greatly needs would stream inwards." Only about a fortnight ago the Chancellor of the Exchequer expressed the hope that Russia would shortly be able to export a considerable quantity of her grain, and added: "We have made arrangements that she should." It may reasonably be assumed that the recent action is the first-fruit of these "arrangements." The Chancellor also said that then there would not be the same need for Russia to borrow for purchases.

A LURKING PLACE OF THE GERMAN HIGH SEAS FLEET: KIEL HARBOUR.



AT THE BEGINNING OF THE CANAL WHOSE DEEPENING GAVE GERMANY CONFIDENCE, AND LED HER TO BELIEVE THAT, BRITAIN BEING PASSIVE, SHE COULD CRUSH THE FLEETS OF FRANCE
AND RUSSIA IN TURN: GERMAN MEN-OF-WAR IN KIEL HARBOUR.

At this time of year, when the Baltic is practically ice-bound, it may be taken that the greater part of the German fleet is no longer in Kiel Harbour, but lying at or near the Elbe entrance of the Kiel Canal, where it opens on the North Sea. By means of the enlargement of the waterway of the Canal, the largest Dreadnoughts of the German Navy can be transferred in a few hours from one sea to another, and be concentrated as a fleet in full force at either Kiel or Wilhelmshaven. The completion last summer of the operations for the widening and deepening of the Kiel Canal (which had been upwards of five years in progress at a cost of twelve millions sterling), so as to admit of the

passage through of the newest German war-ships, was, it may be assumed, one of the principal factors which decided Germany to send her ultimatum to France and Russia. Utilising the Canal, Germany, holding as she did geographically the interior position between her two neighbours, expected to overpower in succession both the French and the Russian Navies—exactly as on land she trusted to be able to crush France in three weeks, and by means of her organisation of strategical railways transfer her armies en masse to the Russian frontier and shatter the Grand Duke Nicholas's corps before their complete mobilisation could be carried out. On land and sea the schemes were identical in essentials.

CHANGING GUARD UNDER FIRE IN FLOODED FLANDERS:

DRAWN BY FREDERIC VILLERS.



GAINING AN ADVANCED POSITION ALMOST SURROUNDED BY WATER: FRENCH CROSSING A

It is impossible not to discuss the weather in connection with the war: it has influenced many movements and much lack of movement, particularly in Flanders. It is mentioned, also, in many correspondence. For example, the French "Eco-Milieu" wrote of the period from February 7 to 17: "Except for two days, the last part of the period under review was marked by detestable weather, rain falling almost unintermittently. There were violent snowstorms, and thick fogs prevailed nearly everywhere in the theatre of operations." It is satisfactory that he can add: "In spite of these unfavourable conditions, the period was a good one for us." To natural troubles must be added the flooding of several areas, with

WORK WHICH IS POSSIBLE ONLY DURING THE NIGHT.

ONE OF OUR SPECIAL WAR ARTISTS.



NARROW BRIDGE SET ON MUD-AND-DÉBRIS-FILLED FASCINES, TO RELIEVE A LITTLE GARRISON.

the idea of holding the enemy in check. Describing the drawing reproduced above, Mr. Frederic Villers writes: "The advanced positions of the Allies in the flooded area in Flanders are almost surrounded by water, and some isolated parts are reached by causeways built up of fascines filled with mud and debris from ruined farmhouses. It is only at night that the various little garrisons can be relieved, and then it is a terribly risky business. At the slightest sign of any movement, the Germans shoot up their searchlights, which shine upon the waters and give them the directions in which to snipe or drop shrapnel." (Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.)

WINE-BOTTLES IN PLACE OF CROSSES: PRESERVING THE RECORDS.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL WAR ARTIST, FREDERIC VILLIERS.



ENSURING THE IDENTIFICATION OF THE FALLEN: NAMES AND PARTICULARS OF FRENCH DEAD CORKED IN BOTTLES EMBEDDED IN THEIR GRAVES, THAT THEY MAY NOT BE OBLITERATED BY SNOW AND RAIN.

Describing this drawing, Mr. Frederic Villiers writes: "This is an incident at Soissons. It was found that the names written on the little wooden crosses set on the graves of fallen soldiers were often obliterated by rain and snow. That the identity of the dead might not be lost in this manner, the names and full particulars of the soldiers were written out and placed in wine-bottles, which were then corked and partially embedded

in the mounds of the graves. On the left of the drawing is the chimney of a dug-out. On the right is a snow-covered dug-out; the soldiers passing it are saluting the graves. The enemy's position is seen at the back. In the foreground is a soldier placing the identity-paper in a bottle." The French people in the war area take great care of soldiers' graves, including those of the British.—[Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.]

DEAD ON THE FIELD OF HONOUR: OFFICERS KILLED IN ACTION.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY GLASS, HATH, L.E.A., SALMON, MOFFAT, STEREOSCOPIC CO., K. COLLINGS, LANGFIER, ROWLEY, A. AND N. AUXILIARY STUDIOS, ROMNEY STUDIOS, GRIFFITHS, AND B. GRIFFIN.



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3RD MIDDLESEX REGIMENT.



MAJOR VINCENT R. HOARE,
THE RANGERS



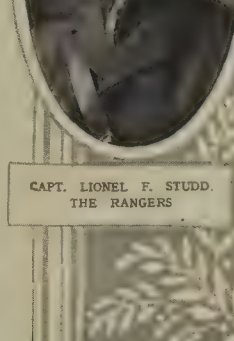
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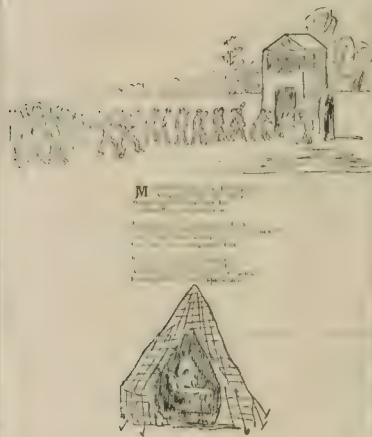
2ND LIEUT. W. G. HEWITT
ROYAL SCOTS

Our portraits of officers in action include that of Captain Arthur Paget Knockner, who, after several hairbreadth escapes, was shot through the heart by a chance bullet. He was the only son of Colonel H. P. Knockner, of Bushey Ruff, Eastbourne. Captain Reinfred Arundell was killed in action at Suez. He was son of the late Rev. W. H. and Mrs. Arundell, of Cheriton Fitzpaine. Lieut. Geoffrey M. J. Sichel was the son of the well-known author, Mr. Walter Sichel. Major Vincent R. Hoare was much interested in philanthropic work. He was formerly a Governor of the Polytechnic, and married a daughter of Mr. Quintin Hogg. Lieut. F. P. Turner was a well-known Rugby football player. Captain

Lionel F. Studd was ordained Curate of St. James's, Holloway, on Trinity Sunday. He was an officer in the Polytechnic Company on its formation, and on the outbreak of war joined the Rangers. Lieut. P. D. Kendall was the famous Birkenhead Park and English International Rugby footballer. Lieut. Geoffrey Mark Penn was the son of Mr. and Mrs. William Penn, St. Albans Court, Dover. He was one of three brothers, all of whom joined the Service on the outbreak of war. 2nd Lieut. W. G. Hewitt, who was killed in action in France, was the son of the Hon. W. J. Hewitt, half-brother of Viscount Lifford, whose other son was also killed in action a few days after his brother.

BRITISH AND GERMAN TREATMENT OF PRISONERS: CAMP OCCUPATIONS.

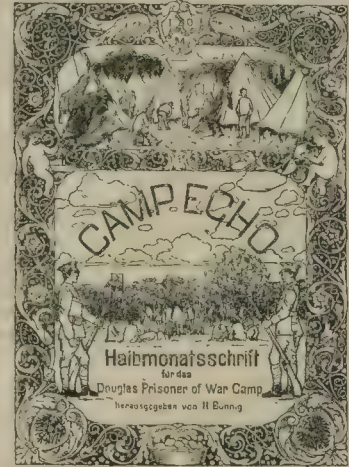
PHOTOGRAPHS BY NEWSPAPER ILLUSTRATIONS.



WRITTEN, ILLUSTRATED, AND EDITED BY GERMAN PRISONERS IN THE ISLE OF MAN: A "CAMP ECHO" PAGE.



FOR BRITISH CIVILIAN PRISONERS: THE "RUHLEBEN CAMP NEWS."



AMATEUR GERMAN JOURNALISM IN THE CONCENTRATION CAMP AT DOUGLAS: THE COVER OF THE "CAMP ECHO."



RUSSIAN PRISONERS EMPLOYED BY THE GERMANS AS SNOW-SWEEPERS: A "BROOM BRIGADE" AT DÖBERITZ.



CONTROLLING THE PRISONERS' CORRESPONDENCE: A GERMAN NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICER IN THE DÖBERITZ CAMP POST-OFFICE.



SHOWING, IN THE FOREGROUND, THE RUSSIAN CHAPEL: THE PRISON CAMP LAID OUT BY THE GERMANS AT GUBEN.



RUSSIAN PRISONERS AT FIRE-DRILL IN THE GUBEN CAMP: AN OLD-FASHIONED HAND-ENGINE AND PRIMITIVE WATER-CARRYING METHODS.

The German prisoners in the concentration camp at Douglas, Isle of Man, are allowed to produce for themselves a fortnightly topical magazine called the "Camp Echo." The letterpress and illustrations are entirely the work of the prisoners, and the paper is printed by a local printer. We reproduce the cover and a typical page by courtesy of the camp authorities. The British civilians in the hands of the Germans at Ruhleben have a somewhat similar publication, of which we give the front page of the "special

Number" for January 27. There is an element of humour in the "Editorial Chat" which suggests that the British prisoners are not down-hearted. For instance, it is mentioned that the strongest man in the camp has been engaged to act as "Fighting Editor" to cope with "complaints." Ruhleben, near Spandau, is not far from Berlin. The camp is on the race-course. Guben is in Prussia, some 28 miles from Frankfurt. It was at Döberitz that Private Lonsdale was sentenced for striking a German soldier.

FROM KHAKI TO GOATSKIN: THE EVOLUTION OF OUR SOLDIERS' DRESS.

PHOTOGRAPHS NOS. 2 TO 7 BY THE PRESS PHOTOGRAPHIC AGENCY.



1. AS HE IS WHEN HE LEAVES FOR THE FRONT: A BRITISH SOLDIER IN KHAKI.
2. TRENCH INFLUENCE ON UNIFORM: THE ADDITION OF A MUFFLER.
3. HEAD-GEAR IN THE TRENCHES: WOOLLEN CAPS REPLACE THE SERVICE TYPE.
4. A STEP FURTHER IN THE EVOLUTION: BRITISH SOLDIERS IN THE TRENCHES.

The winter campaign has had an interesting effect on military costume, as indicated in this series of photographs illustrating the evolution of the British soldier from service-uniform to a garb more resembling that of an Arctic explorer. How necessary such a change has been can be well understood from Sir John French's recent despatch, in which he says: "The troops composing the Army in France have been subjected to as severe a trial as it is possible to impose upon any body of men. . . . Frost and snow have alternated with periods of continuous rain. The men have been called upon

5. VARIETIES OF MILITARY COSTUME DUE TO WINTER CONDITIONS: A MOTLEY GROUP.
6. THE "EXPLORER" TOUCH IN THE BRITISH OFFICER'S DRESS AT THE FRONT: OFFICERS WEARING THE NEW RUBBER BOOTS AND MACKINTOSHES.
7. THE EVOLUTION COMPLETE: A SOLDIER IN GOAT-SKIN AND WOOLLEN HELMET

to stand for many hours together almost up to their waists in bitterly cold water, only separated by one or two hundred yards from a most vigilant enemy. Although every measure which science and medical knowledge could suggest to mitigate these hardships was employed, the sufferings of the men have been very great. In spite of all this they presented, at the inspection to which I have referred, a most soldier-like, splendid, though somewhat war-worn appearance. Their spirit remains high and confident; their general health is excellent, and their condition most satisfactory."



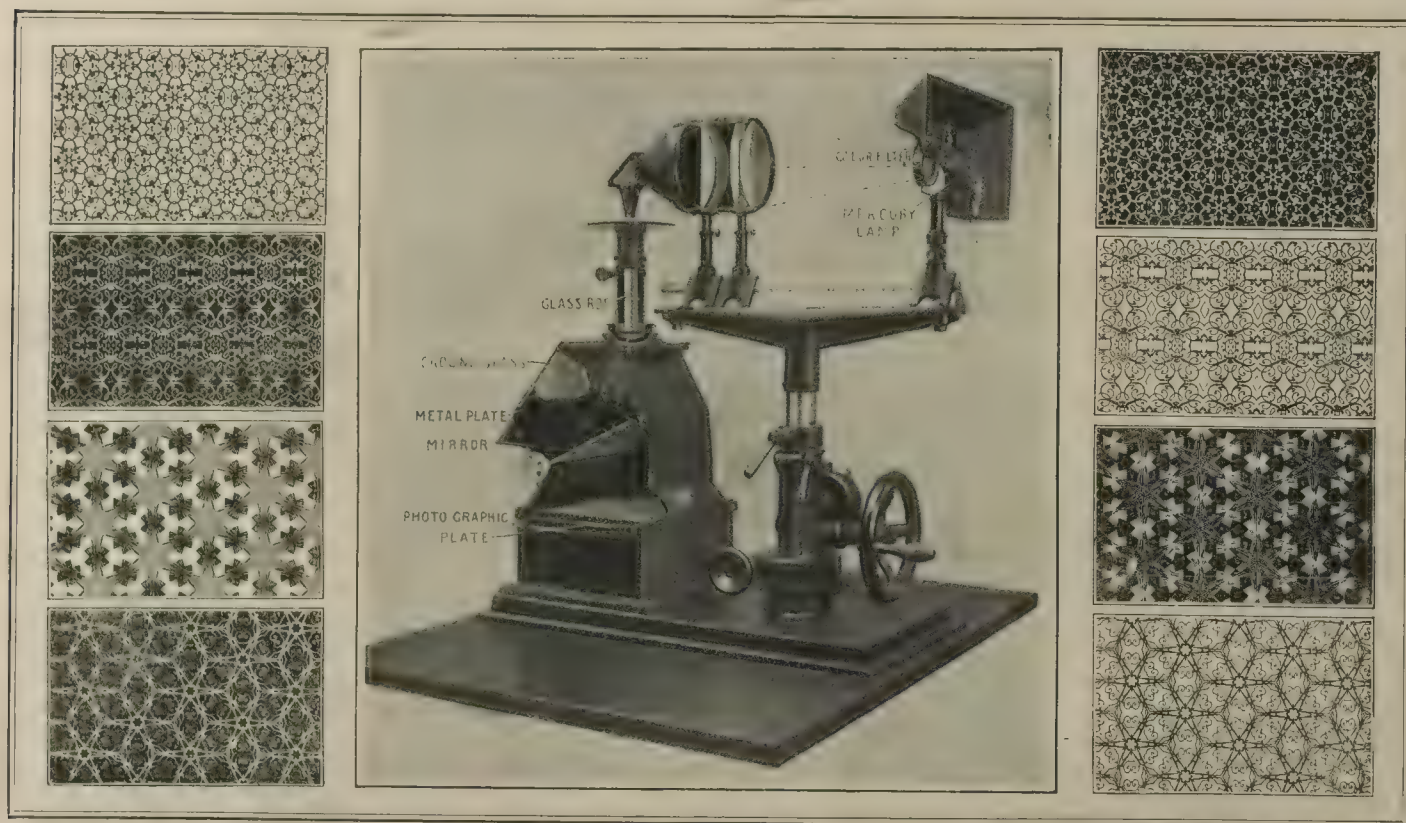
SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

THE CASE FOR INOCULATION.

THE mischievous agitation set on foot to dissuade our soldiers from submitting to inoculation with Sir Almroth Wright's anti-typhoid vaccine seems to be dying down; but, as the refusal of leave to the few recalcitrants has caused some grumbling, it may be as well to run through the reasons of the treatment and its effects. The stock argument brought forward by its opponents is that it conveys pathogenic, or disease-causing microbes into a healthy body; but this is entirely false. What it does do is to transfer to the patient microbes killed by heat, which have no power of causing disease at all. They operate by stimulating the secretion within the organism of substances known as anti-bodies which combat the

laboratory, no animals being used in its preparation, and is mixed with an antiseptic solution. A spot the size of half-a-crown on the arm or behind the shoulder is painted with iodine, and a needle also disinfected by careful boiling in an antiseptic solution, is plunged into it, the prick being about as painful as an accidental wound from a pin. The patient is then given some tablets of antipyrin or aspirin to ward off any increase of temperature, and is specially warned not to take any form of alcohol for forty-eight hours. During this period of time, he may suffer from slight headache, nausea, or diarrhoea, but often experiences no unpleasant results at all, and he can go about his business when the two days have elapsed. A few weeks later, he is given a second injection, the effect of which is so little noticeable that, in the Army, only twenty-four

these 421 cases, 305, or nearly three-fourths, consisted of men who had not been inoculated at all. If we went by these figures alone, we should say that the operation confers complete immunity in three cases out of four. But if we look at the proportion of deaths, the discrepancy is much more striking. Of the 305 uninoculated patients, 34 died; of those inoculated only one, and he had only been inoculated once. In the Boer War, typhoid carried off 8000 out of 58,000 attacked by it, thus giving a proportion of deaths to cases of nearly 14 per cent., the slight difference between this figure and the 16 per cent. formerly ruling in civil life arising from the fact that, in the last-named are included many women and children of low resisting power. If we take this lower figure of 14 per cent., however, it will be seen that inoculation reduces the mortality among typhoid cases from 14 per



A FAMILIAR TOY TURNED TO COMMERCIAL USE: THE PHOTO-KALEIDOGRAPH, AN INSTRUMENT WHICH MAKES IT POSSIBLE TO FIX THE PATTERNS OF A KALEIDOSCOPE PHOTOGRAPHICALLY, FOR THE USE OF TEXTILE AND WALL-PAPER DESIGNERS.

"The kaleidoscope, so far from being a mere children's toy, has been occasionally put to practical uses, and has rendered good services in the designing of artistic patterns for weaving-mills, and embroidery, tapestry, and linoleum factories. Attempts have also been made from time to time to combine the kaleidoscope with a photographic camera, though no appreciable success has been obtained in this connection. Dr. C. Pulfrich, the well-known expert in the field of optics, has perfected an apparatus of precision which would seem to be eminently suitable for commercial purposes, yielding, as it does, a startling variety of striking and artistic patterns for visual inspection as well as photographic recording." Fuller details are given on another page.—[Reproduced by Courtesy of the "Scientific American."]

live microbes of typhoid-fever when they arrive there. Some of these anti-bodies are called by Sir Almroth Wright "opsonines," or substances which prepare the microbes for digestion by the leucocytes, or white corpuscles of the blood, which in their turn play the part of policemen in surrounding and arresting the villainous intruder. But the anti-typhoid vaccine does more than this. The fever microbes themselves secrete a toxin or poison which is probably responsible for most of their harmful effect on their unlucky host's organism; but the serum of animals immunised against disease of this kind contains an anti-toxin which makes the poison harmless. Not only, therefore, is the microbe itself destroyed, but the poison it engenders is at the same time rendered innocuous.

The actual operation which gives these immunities is nearly as simple as the vaccination against small-pox. The vaccine is manufactured from cultures in

hours instead of forty-eight hours' leave is given in which to recover from it.

Of the practical result of this treatment there can be no doubt. Dr. Hunter, the Senior Physician of the London Fever Hospital, has said that, from 1848 to 1867, 3897 cases were there treated, of which 16 per cent., or about one-sixth, proved fatal. From 1872 to 1906, on the same authority, the Hospitals of the London Asylum Board received 21,382 typhoid patients, of whom again 16 per cent. died. This was before M. Vincent, of the Val de Grâce Laboratory, or Sir Almroth Wright had worked out their inoculation process. Now Sir Frederick Treves has lately told us that out of the first 421 cases of typhoid among the British Expeditionary Force, only 35 died, which is almost exactly one-twelfth, or half the rate current before inoculation was introduced; and the latest figures confirm this. But this is not all. Of

cent. to less than a quarter of one per cent. No sane person can refuse to be convinced by these figures.

Our French allies, warned by an epidemic at Bel-fort which compelled them to inoculate at the rate of something like 500 per hour, have now made inoculation compulsory for all their armies. So have the Australian and Canadian Governments. The Germans, indeed, thought at the outbreak of the War that they could guard against the disease by segregating those of their soldiers whom they could identify as "germ-carriers" in Luxembourg and elsewhere. Since the struggle became hot, they have been either too busy or too reckless of life to take any precautions at all. The result may be seen in a telegram from Holland (in the *Globe* of the 5th inst.) to the effect that at Mons, half the effective strength of the German garrison were in hospital; while at Antwerp, 12,000 soldiers were down with typhoid.

F. L.

BUCHANAN'S SCOTCH WHISKIES



STUDY IN "BLACK AND WHITE."
CRUISER CAPTURING ENEMY LINER.

"RED SEAL" PER DOZ. 48/-

"BLACK & WHITE" PER DOZ. 54/-

"ROYAL HOUSEHOLD" PER DOZ. 60/-
(An Extra Special Blend of Choice Old Whiskies.)

BUCHANAN'S SCOTCH WHISKIES ARE WELL-MATURED AND PERFECTLY BLENDED. THE VAST STOCKS HELD IN SCOTLAND ENSURE AN UNFAILING SUPPLY OF THE SAME FAULTLESS QUALITY.

THE PHOTO-KALEIDOGRAPH.

ON our "Science Jottings" Page, we give an illustration of the Pulfrich photo-kaleidograph, an instrument which makes it possible to fix the patterns of a kaleidoscope photographically for the use of textile and wall-paper designers. To quote the *Scientific American*: "Whereas in Brewster's classical kaleidoscope, images are generated by reflection on plane-mirrors, Pulfrich uses the sides of a straight, massive glass rod instead, which are ground and polished with all the accuracy obtainable in large optical works such as those of Zeiss. The angles are likewise adjusted with the utmost precision to the figures prescribed in each case. The glass rod is silvered throughout its length and is protected against damage by strips of black glass glued around its circumference. Its two ends are ground plane and polished at right angles to the length of the rod. The whole is surrounded by a metal tube, allowing only the ends to project."

"The tube thus arranged is situated vertically above a horizontal photographic plate (13.18 centimetres), the objective being screwed to the lower end of the tube. The distance of the tube from the plate is so adjusted as to project a sharp kaleidoscopic picture on the latter. A set of such rods of various cross-sections is provided, which are readily exchangeable, the external diameters of all the tubes being rigorously the same. Each tube is held in position by a set-ring so adjusted as to insure a maximum definition of pictures."

"The fundamental pattern from which the kaleidoscopic picture is to be composed is applied to the upper free end of the glass rod; photographs on glass are used exclusively for this purpose, thus insuring perfect continuity between the various sections of the picture. A drop of oil having been put on the end of the rod, the glass picture, with its sensitive layer turned toward the glass rod, is slightly pressed against the latter. The rod

then chooses from the picture a section of the size and shape of its cross-section, and by reflection, produces the most varied juxtapositions of this section, so as to form an endless variety of patterns."

"The pattern is lighted by mercury light-traversing an optical filter, thus leaving only the beams corresponding to one of the violet mercury lines for producing the kaleidoscopic pictures. A slanting plane-mirror inserted between the object and slide projects the kaleidoscopic pictures on a ground-glass screen and allows the patterns to be inspected and selected at will."



WITH NAME AND NATIONALITY READABLE ENOUGH! THE NORWEGIAN OIL-TANK STEAMER "BELRIDGE," THE FIRST NEUTRAL VICTIM OF GERMANY'S "SINK-AT-SIGHT" POLICY.

The Admiralty announced on February 19 that "the Norwegian tank-ship 'Belridge' was struck by the torpedo of a German submarine to-day near Folkestone. The 'Belridge' was a neutral ship, proceeding from New Orleans to Amsterdam." The size of the letters painted on her leaves no excuse for the submarine's act. The "Belridge" did not sink, but was brought into the Downs off Walmer. She was built last year at Sunderland.

In fact, they can thus be examined by several persons simultaneously. Whenever a pattern is thought worth recording, the mirror is thrown aside by turning it round a horizontal axis, and is kept in position by a bolt, during the time required for a photographic record (about one minute). The photographic view having been taken, the mirror is reduced to its original position, where it forms a light-tight inclosure for the photographic plate, while the picture reappears on the ground-glass screen.

"The ground side of the screen is turned outside and can be used for tracing the outlines of certain parts of a pattern."

"Dr. Pulfrich's new apparatus enables an infinite variety not only of surface patterns, but of rod and band patterns and rosettes to be generated. Any photographic glass picture can be used as a basis, and kaleidoscopic pictures themselves can be employed in turn for the production of new patterns."

"Each glass rod and tube can also be used separately for the inspection of kaleidoscopic pictures, the photographic objective being replaced by a lens."

"The apparatus obviously admits of a number of uses in the lines of industry above referred to. It may prove desirable to supply it with an attachment for reproducing any individual picture."

Musicians and business people who cater for them are well acquainted with the merits of the "Musical Directory, Annual, and Almanack" (Rudall, Carte, and Co.). The new edition for 1915, the sixty-third annual issue, retains all the useful features of its predecessors.

Wounded soldiers, invalids, and others who find it necessary to read and write in bed, or lying down, will appreciate the comfort of a simple appliance for this purpose, appropriately named the "Lianrite,"

which has been produced by Messrs. Truslove and Hanson, the well-known booksellers, of Sloane Street. The "Lianrite," which can be had either in art-linen at 3s. 6d. or in leather at 5s., consists of two flat oblong surfaces hinged together horizontally and opening out at adjustable angles, so as to rest on the bed like two cards leaning against each other, but joined along the top edge. One side forms a blotting-pad and the other a book-rest. When folded flat, it can be used as a stationery case.

ROBINSON & CLEAVER'S Damask Table Linen

Recognised as the BEST for a generation.



"The name Robinson & Cleaver has almost become a synonym for Irish Linen."
(The Graphic.)

OUR Damask Table Linen, woven in our own looms at Banbridge, County Down, has been recognised as the Best for a generation.

No. G 599.—Hand-woven Double Damask Tablecloths, 2 x 2 yds., 18/6; 2 by 2½ yds., 23/2; 2 x 3 yds., 27/9; 2½ x 3 yds., 37/-; 2½ x 3½ yds., 43/2 each.

Dinner Napkins to match, 37/6 doz.

Price List and Cuttings of Damasks to show quality sent post free.



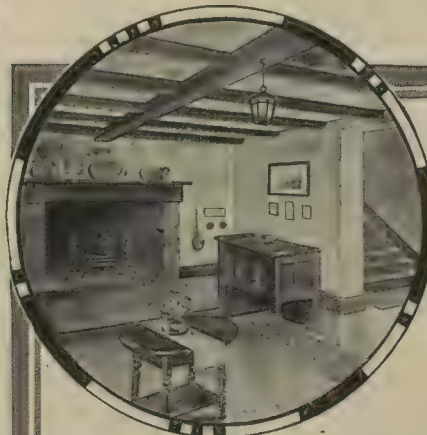
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Hand-woven
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just look
at those
walls."

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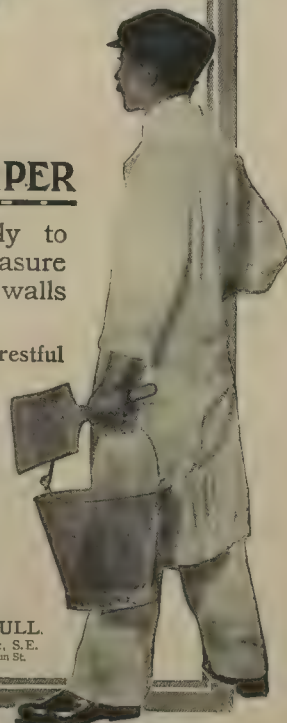
decoration contributes largely to the beauty, health, and pleasure of the home. It makes walls "a picture in themselves."

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enables you to play the National Anthems of the Allied Nations as well as all the marching tunes of our "Tommies."

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WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

THE will of **LIEUTENANT HARRY ILANOVER DAVIES**, Royal Horse Artillery, of 9, York Gate, Regent's Park, who died on Oct. 25, is proved, and the value of the estate sworn at £70,954. The testator gives £5000 to Colin John Gray; an annuity of £900 to his mother-in-law, Annie C. C. Gibson, and her husband; £100 per annum to Miss Gertrude Thompson; £1000 and the property known as St. Michael's, Falmouth, to his wife; £7500 in trust for his sister-in-law Mary C. Gibson, payable on the decease of Mrs. Davies; and £40 a year to his old nurse. The residue of the property he leaves to his wife for life, and then as she may appoint to his children, and on failure of issue to his four brothers and two sisters.

The will of **CAPTAIN THE HON. WILLIAM REGINALD WYNDHAM**, of 12, Great Stanhope Street, Mayfair, a member of the Jockey Club, who was killed in the war on Nov. 6, is proved by his brother, Lord Leconfield, the value of the estate being £325,341. The testator gives £3000 to the officers of the 17th Lancers for a fund for promoting the interest of sport in the regiment; an annuity of £1000 to his mother, Lady Leconfield; £5000 each to Henry Sadler and Peter Fitzgerald; £2500 to John Powney; his personal effects and furniture to his brothers and sisters; legacies to servants; and the residue to his three sisters Mary Caroline Maud, Maud Evelyn Yorke, and Margaret Blanche Wyndham.

The will and codicil, of **MR. KEITH FRASER ARBUTHNOT**, of Summers' Place, Billingham, Sussex, and 37, Mincing Lane, who died on Oct. 31, are proved by Mrs. Mabel C. E. Arbuthnot, the widow, Harold D. Arbuthnot, brother, and Charles H. Moore, the value of the estate being £208,617. The testator gives £1000 and the household furniture to his wife, and the residue in trust for her for life, with remainder to his daughter Joyce Frances Arbuthnot and her children.

The will of **LORD BELPER**, of Kingston Hall, Nottingham, and 31, Cadogan Square, who died on July 26, is proved by Lady Belper, the widow, Lord Belper, son, and Matthew Attwood, the value of the unsettled estate being £218,976. The testator gives the interest from £10,000, the use of his town house, certain furniture and jewels, and such a sum

as will make up her income to £3000 a year to his wife; £10,000 in trust for his daughter Norah; £10,000 in trust for each of his unmarried daughters; £500 to Matthew Attwood; £400 to his agent, John German; and legacies to servants. Property in Nottingham and the proceeds of 12,000 ft shares in the Gypsum Mines are to be held with the settled estate. The residue goes to his son.

The will of **SIR ALFRED MELLOR WATKIN, Bt.**, of Dunedin Lodge, Cheriton Gardens, Folkestone, a director of the South-Eastern Railway Company, who died on Nov. 30, is proved, and the value of the property sworn at £8,497. He gives his relics of Napoleon I. to his wife,



REDSKIN BRAVES WHO ARE RAISING MONEY FOR THE GREAT WAR: THE CONCERT BAND OF THE FILE HILLS INDIAN AGENCY.

The File Hill Agency Indians, of Southern Saskatchewan, in Canada, are on the war-path after a fashion no Redskin brave can ever have dreamed of. Headed by their centenarian veteran, Chee-poo-te-tin, who claims to have seen 107 summers, and the leading chief, "Star Blanket," the tribe, as their way of helping in the war, are raising contributions for the Canadian Patriotic Fund by giving concerts in the school-houses of the surrounding districts. They have already given many bushels of wheat to be sold for the Fund.

desiring her to leave same to some relative, or museum in Folkestone or Kent; £300 each to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and the Victoria Hospital, Folkestone; £100 to the Dogs' Home; £50 for distribution among the servants who have waited on him at the offices of the South-Eastern Railway at London Bridge and the Charing Cross Hotel; £300 to Charles Davis, assistant secretary of the South-Eastern Railway; £100 to Charles Sheath, secretary of the South-Eastern Railway; £25 to

"Debrett's House of Commons and the Judicial Bench" (Dean and Son), now in its forty-ninth annual edition. The preface mentions that although a recent Select Committee found the average age of M.P.s to be over fifty, "quite one-fourth of them hold commissions in either the Naval or Military Forces of the Crown." Both Houses of Parliament have been affected by the casualty lists, "and already the name of one of the Members, Captain the Hon. Arthur Edward Bruce O'Neill, has appeared among those killed in action."



TOMAHAWK AND SCALPING-KNIFE A MEMORY OF THE PAST: THE 107-YEARS VETERAN OF THE FILE HILL INDIANS WITH THE ELDERS OF THE TRIBE.

the station-master at Folkestone; other legacies; and the residue to his wife.

Tourists, sportsmen, invalids, and settlers are the readers whose requirements are chiefly kept in view by the compilers of "The Guide to South and East Africa" (Sampson Low, Marston, and Co.), the 1915 edition of which has recently appeared. Its index to places described, and the numerous maps, make it also useful as a gazetteer, while it admirably fulfils the usual purposes of a guide-book. It is edited annually for the Union, Castle Line.

Owing to the effect of the war on political affairs, and on the personnel of Parliament, special interest attaches to the 1915 edition of that well-known work of reference,

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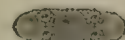
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(Signed) NURSE DAVIE.

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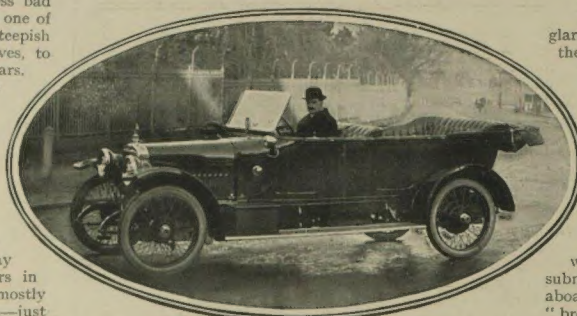
London Warehouse: 124, NEWGATE STREET, E.C.

THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

No Differential. Constant rain and the general prevalence of bad weather has caused the surfaces of most hill roads to be in a more or less bad condition. As for the light-car owners, it has been one of the sights to those dwellers by the roadside of steepish hills, and especially if they are motorists themselves, to watch the slip of the driving-wheels of these light cars. Unpleasant as it is to the driver to find his back wheels spinning idly round and "nothin' doing," it is a cause of merriment to the beholder. Now this slip of the wheels has brought up the question whether it is not better for the light car and cycle-car varieties to dispense with a differential altogether, and have only fixed type of axle and no balance-gear. There is no doubt that the wheels grip the road better without the differential; and it is easily understood why, as there is no possibility of one wheel spinning one way and one wheel the other. In fact, the racing cars in the last Grand Prix motor-race in France were mostly fitted without differential gears in the back axle—just with the ordinary fixed gear. A friend of mine told me the other day he had been running a fixed-axle type of car for some months, and, contrary to his expectations, his tyre bill was no more than with a similar car fitted with differential gear. He may have been lucky or he may not; at any rate, he had not had a burst tyre all that time, which was my misfortune once on a fixed-axle type of car. Fortunately, I was not travelling very fast, so managed to pull up resting gently on the bankside of the road ditch, owing to the difficulty in persuading the car to "answer her helm," as our sailors would say. Yaw she would, to continue the nautical metaphor, and that, I am afraid, is the difficulty with fixed back axle—it is hard, when a tyre goes, to keep the car on the road. Otherwise, I am not sure that the small cars would not be more efficient without a differential gear and with a fixed-axle drive in its place.

Fighting Astern. I suppose by now most motorists know that our armoured motor-cars—and for a matter of fact, those of the enemy as well—all have to go into action stern forward on the reverse gear. Recently a morning contemporary announced that the German fighting-cars were being fitted with a "new idea," so as to go as fast fighting astern as ahead. When I was in Belfast at the end of last July I saw an armoured car designed by Mr. J. T. McKee (he must forgive me if his initials are not right), of Messrs. J. B. Ferguson, Ltd., the motor agents of that city, which was fitted with a

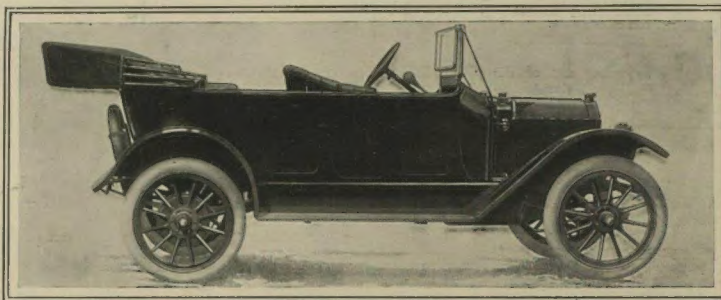
second gear-box, giving it the same number of speeds on the reverse as forward. This car formed part of the equipment of the gallant Ulstermen, for the narrow lanes of Ireland strictly prohibited any chance of an armoured



AN INTERESTING CAR: THE 1915 16-H.P. SUNBEAM.

At the wheel of this excellent new car is Mr. Genna, who has for several seasons been very successful with his Sunbeam in winning many hill-climbing and speed contests in all parts of the country.

car being turned round, and so, perhaps, would stand greater chance of being captured by the "enemy" if proceeding slowly on the reverse when ambushed in the narrow



A NEW MODEL: THE 1915 MAXWELL 25.

The new Maxwell 25 car has electric light, and is fitted with a self-starter. The price is £185 complete.

road. I believe the armoured cars, such as the Rolls-Royce, used by the Royal Naval Air Service are fitted with a much higher speed on the reverse than usual, but I do not know of any utilisation of a second gear-box as in

the Ulster car, so I commend the idea to Lieut.-Commander W. Whittall and other squadron commanders of that body.

Technical Inaccuracies. I thoroughly sympathised with a note that appeared in a contemporary motor-boat journal recently on the glaring inaccuracies on motor matters displayed by some of the writers in the general Press of this country—appearing, too, in papers that have technical men on their staff, who could, if they were asked, have sub-edited some of the imagined "news" dealing with the war. We read incessantly of submarines being sent overland to Ostend, Zeebrugge, to Turkey, or to any other place that would cause a sensation at the moment. I think, however, the report that most took my breath away was the announcement that the German submarine that raided in the Irish Sea lately obtained its renewal of petrol from some neutral at sea, whereas anyone with the slightest technical knowledge knows that the submarine in question does not carry a pint of petrol aboard of her. This statement was almost as bad a "break" as another which suggested that submarines were to be used as transports for the invasion of England. Fine roomy ones, "I don't think," to quote Harry Tate!

While no comprehensive history of the Great War, so far as it has gone, or of its origins, can yet be written, there are many aspects of the conflict during its progress on which readers require well-digested information in a compact and handy form. This need is admirably supplied by the *Daily Telegraph War Books*, a series of small shilling volumes, which have attained a well-merited success. Between twenty and thirty have already appeared, and others are in preparation. They deal with many phases of the great struggle, both military and diplomatic. Separate volumes are devoted, for instance, to the various departments of naval and military operations, such as submarines, mines and torpedoes, aircraft, motor transport, the Red Cross, and the Royal Army Medical Corps. Others, again, such as "Hacking Through Belgium," "The Fighting Retreat to Paris," "The Campaign in Russian Poland," and "The Battle of the Rivers," recount particular episodes of the war; others give the history of different British regiments. Among the most useful are Mr. Archibald Hurd's books on the Navy, "The Fleets at War" and "From Heligoland to Keeling Island." The series is published by Messrs. Hodder and Stoughton.

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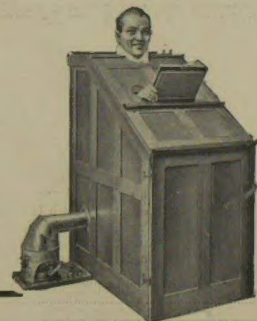
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CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Communications for this department should be addressed to the Chess Editor, Milford Lane, Strand, W.C.

MISS METCALFE (Stonebridge Park).—The only rules applicable to the solutions of problems are those of chess itself. You may take it that unless an error is acknowledged, no solution we have given can be defeated, and no other solution will avail. As regards a book, we suggest you apply to Chess Amateur, Stroud, Glos.; or to F. Hollins, Turnstile, Holborn. We are sorry we cannot reply by post.

R. C. BANNISTER.—The solution you require appears in the present Number. See end of answer above.

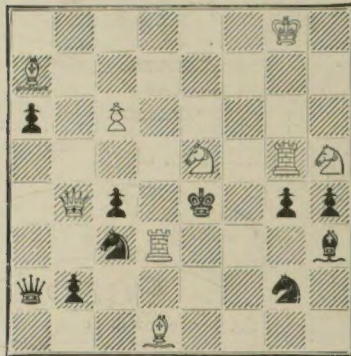
C. H. S. GREENTREE (Ottawa).—We fear you have not got the rust of fifteen years' abstention off your solving-powers. Look at this defence to your proposed solution of No. 3686: 1. R to K 8th (ch), K to B 3rd, 2. Q to Q 4th (ch), Kt to K 4th. We trust your rubbing-up will be fully effective presently.

K. P. D. M.A. (Gort College, Rangoon).—We are very pleased to hear from you again. There is no collection of the kind you mention, although the idea of publishing one has been often entertained.

CHARLES WILLING (Philadelphia).—Many thanks. Enclosures most acceptable.

PROBLEM No. 3692.—By A. M. SPARKE.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3689.—By W. FINLAYSON.

WHITE

1. B to K 5th
2. K to B 6th
3. R to K 4th (mate).

If Black play 1. K to B 4th, 2. B to Kt 2nd, etc.

BLACK

- K takes B
- Any move.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3681 received from C. A. M. (Penang), K. P. D. M.A. (Rangoon); of No. 3682 from Colonel A. (Russian Military Attaché, Serbia), C. A. M.; of No. 3683 from K. P. D. M.A.; of No. 3684 from J. T. L. Meyer (Victoria, B.C.); of No. 3685 from Colonel A., and J. B. Camara (Madeira); of No. 3686 from G. B. Dyer (Greenfield, Mass., U.S.A.), J. B. Camara,

D. Ancona (Alexandria), and M. M. Givens (Paupa, Fla., U.S.A.); of No. 3687 from Charles Willing (Philadelphia), and Y. A. L. E.; of No. 3688 from Captain Challice (Great Yarmouth), Charles Willing, G. Casares (Trubia, Spain), G. Pratt (Streatham), Fidelitas, and W. Dittlof Tjassens (Apsel-doom); of No. 3689 from J. Bailey, J. W. Champion (Paris), H. P. Cole (Tunbridge Wells), A. W. Hamilton-Gell (Essex), and Captain Challice.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 3696 received from W. Weaver Jones (Kilworth), G. D. Frankland (Atherton), G. W. Champion, A. W. Hamilton-Gell, H. Grassett Baldwin (Guldford), John Isaacson (Liverpool), E. J. Winter-Wood (Paignton), G. Stillingfleet Johnson (Cobham), A. H. Arthur (Bath), J. Fowler, J. C. Stackhouse (Torquay), H. S. Brandreth (Falmouth), J. Smart, F. Wilkinson (Bristol), F. L. Clarke (Brighton), H. Lindeman (Horsham), R. C. Durell (South Woodford), Camille Genoud (Weston-super-mare), R. Worters (Canterbury), W. Dittlof Tjassens, J. Bailey, Rev. J. Christie (Redditch), H. B. Morris (Leicester), A. L. Payne (Lazonby), G. Pratt, Captain Challice, F. J. Overton (Sutton Coldfield), and H. P. Cole.

SOLUTIONS OF HOLIDAY PROBLEMS: No. 1 (A B Pawn should stand at K 5), then 1. Castles, 2. K to B 7th, 3. Q to R 3rd; 4.—1. B to B 6th, K to B sq, 2. P to Kt 6th, K moves, P to Kt 7th (stalemate); 5.—1. Kt to Kt 7th, P to Kt 4th, 2. Kt to B 5th, K or P moves, 3. R takes P (mate); 6.—1. Q to Kt 3rd, K takes P, 2. R to Kt 5th, etc.; if 1. R to R 5th, 2. Q to K 6th, etc.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF HOLIDAY PROBLEMS received from R. Worters, G. Stillingfleet Johnson, J. Smart, J. Fowler, A. H. Arthur, H. S. Brandreth, J. Bailey, E. J. Winter-Wood, R. C. Durell, Charles Willing, W. Dittlof Tjassens, J. Verrall, J. R. Jameson, and F. G. Saunders.

CHESS IN LONDON.

Game played in the City of London Chess Club Tournament, between MESSRS. SERGEANT and GERMANN.

(Ruy Lopez.)

WHITE (Mr. S.)

BLACK (Mr. G.)

1. P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd
3. B to Kt 5th
4. B to R 4th
5. Castles
6. P to Q 3rd
7. B to Kt 3rd
8. P to B 3rd
9. B to B 2nd
10. Q Kt to Q 2nd
11. P to Q R 4th
12. P takes P
13. R to K sq
14. Kt to B sq
15. B to Kt 5th

WHITE (Mr. S.)

BLACK (Mr. G.)

1. P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd
3. B to Kt 5th
4. B to R 4th
5. Castles
6. P to Q 3rd
7. B to Kt 3rd
8. P to B 3rd
9. B to B 2nd
10. Q Kt to Q 2nd
11. P to Q R 4th
12. P takes P
13. R to K sq
14. Kt to B sq
15. B to Kt 5th

These exchanges are all compulsory, and are either directly or indirectly entirely in White's favour. The rest of the game is plain sailing.

16. Kt to K 3rd
17. P takes P
18. P to Q 4th
19. P takes P
20. Kt takes P
21. Q takes Kt
22. Q takes Q
23. R to R 7th
24. B to B 4th
25. R to Kt sq
26. B takes R
27. Kt to Q 5th
28. P to Kt 3rd
29. Kt to B 7th
30. R takes B
31. R to Kt 7th
32. K to Kt 2nd
33. K to B 3rd
34. R to Kt 8th
35. B takes R
36. K to K 3rd
37. K to Q 4th
38. B to B 7th
39. P to B 4th

Black resigns.

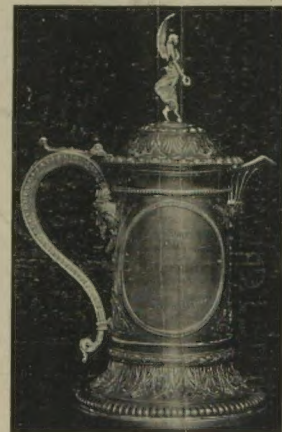
THE PLAYHOUSES.

"FLORODORA." AT THE LYRIC.

EVERYTHING went well with the revival of "Florodora" last Saturday night at the Lyric; it was a night on which old friends were re-met and new friendships were sealed, on which pleasant memories were recalled, and what pleased fifteen years ago pleased again. Once more Mr. Leslie Stuart's tripping strains, notably "Tell Me, Pretty Maiden," caught our fancy with the unexpectedness of their turns, the rippling ease of their melody, the gracefulness of their orchestration. Once more the picturesqueness of the setting provided for the semi-tropical island of flowers and palms gratified our eyes and induced forgetfulness of stern realities. Once more Miss Evie Greene, with her fine stage presence and glorious voice, looked the heroine to the life—a Carmen without her fickleness or cruelty. No wonder this favourite met with what can only be described as an ovation. And the newcomers also made their welcome sure—Mr. Jameson Dodds, a vocalist with genuine artistry; Miss May Leslie Stuart, not, of course, so dashing and magnetic as her predecessor, Miss Ada Reeve, but still refreshingly piquant; and Mr. Ben Nathan, who very wisely does not attempt to rival the broad burlesque methods of the Tweedepunch we remember best, Mr. Edouin. There is a capital chorus, there are a few reminders of the war, there are some slight changes; but, while the piece has been brought up to date, nothing has been done to render it less joyous or pretty an entertainment than it was before.

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